



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES OF CASES.

Following Property Misappropriated by United States Officer.—The misconduct of Oberlin M. Carter, late a captain in the United States army, has again been reviewed by the courts. The United States Supreme Court in *United States v. Oberlin M. Carter*, 30 Supreme Court Reporter, 515, reviews a decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern Division of the Northern District of Illinois in favor of the United States in a suit to compel Carter, as an engineer in charge of harbor improvements, to account for the share of profits secretly received by him from the contractors, and to follow his illicit gains into the property or securities into which they had gone. The court, after reviewing the evidence in relation to Captain Carter's conduct in preparing the specifications, advertising, the acceptance of bids, and his invariable exercise of options and other discretionary powers in the execution of contracts with Greene and Gaynor, and considering the abnormal profits realized by them, a large part of which ultimately found its way into his possession, reaches the conclusion that Captain Carter's relations with the contractors from the beginning were inconsistent with his fidelity to the United States, and holds that he must account to the government for every dollar of gain or profit or advantage which has been derived by him from such contracts.

Validity of Bill Posting Regulations.—The city of Denver, struggling in common with the other large cities of the country to in some way get rid of or restrict the billboard nuisance, enacted an ordinance regulating the length, width, and distance from streets of billboards and structures for advertising purposes, and gave the fire and police board discretionary power to revoke licenses for their erection. Like most other provisions of a similar character, these regulations met the fate of being held unconstitutional, so that advertisers may still ply their trade and mar the landscape undisturbed by governmental agencies. The decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado in the Denver case is reported under the title *Curran Bill Posting & Distributing Co. v. City of Denver*, 107 Pacific Reporter, 261.

Teacher's Right to Punish Pupil.—Where a lad had been a pupil of a school until Friday preceding the Wednesday when he was switched, and it did not appear that he had ceased in the meantime to be a pupil of the school, and that, if he had in fact withdrawn, the teacher had no notice thereof, the Supreme Court of Arkansas, in *Dodd v. State*, 126 Southwestern Reporter, 834, held that the school-